



BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1933,

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health for 1933

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my seventh Annual Report upon the Health of the Borough of Guildford.

K. H. C.

The extension of the Borough to ~~three times~~ its former size on 1st April, 1933, immediately caused a very considerable increase of work for the Health Department, and the provision of Sanitary amenities for this added area have occupied the attention of the Council ever since the 1st April, and are still doing so. The sewerage of this area has proved a problem of considerable magnitude, and is dealt with in its appropriate place in the Report. The provision of more personal services has also been dealt with, and in place of one central clinic for maternity and child welfare there are now three in various parts of the Borough.

The birth rate remains satisfactory and the death rate is also quite satisfactory. No epidemic of serious magnitude visited Guildford during 1933, though the incidence of influenza and measles was unusually high, fortunately these diseases did not cause any increase in the mortality. It is exceedingly satisfactory to record that there were no maternal deaths in Guildford in 1933.

Owing to constantly increasing health legislation, as well as increased area and the added obligations taken over by the Corporation, health work of the town increases annually, and is now of considerable magnitude. Though this work cannot show dividends, the good health of the town evidenced by low mortality, absence of serious epidemic and low infantile mortality should be sufficient indication of the value of the work of the Health Department.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. BELAM, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD.

May, 1934.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

F. A. BELAM, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

F. G. ENGLAND, M.R.SAN.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

S. H. BONE, A.R.SAN.I.

Each of the Sanitary Inspectors holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

MISS A. M. DAVIES, Certs. General Training and C.M.B., resigned May, succeeded by MISS N. K. RICHARDS, Certs. General Training, C.M.B. and Health Visitor's.

MISS E. SMITH, Certs. General Training and C.M.B.
MISS E. N. LITTLE, Certs. General Training, C.M.B. and Health Visitor's.

Clerk: B. LAMACRAFT.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Obstetric, Consultant and Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.

DR. WINSOME D. GRANTHAM.

Mothers' Dental Clinic:

Dental Surgeon: REX PEATFIELD, L.D.S.

Anæsthetist: O. H. BROWN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Analyst:

E. HINKS, B.SC., F.I.C.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1933.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres), April 1st, 1933 : 7,173.

Population 1933 (local estimate) : 36,980. Registrar General's estimate : 36,130. Registrar General's estimate adjusted for calculation of birth and death rates : 35,070.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1933), according to Rate Books : 9,517.

Rateable Value, April 1st, 1933 : £349,934.

Sum represented by a penny rate : £1,234.

Number of Houses added to Borough, 1st April, 1933.

Merrow	...	...	...	...	...	451
Worplesdon	...	...	...	...	...	497
Send	...	...	...	...	...	3
Artington	...	...	...	...	...	13
Shalford	...	...	...	...	...	148
St. Martha	...	...	...	...	...	37
						1,149

On April 1st, 1933, the area of the Borough was doubled by the extension of area sanctioned by the Surrey Review Order. The population was increased by 3,851, and 1,149 houses were added. The greater part of the added area consists of the parish of Merrow, with its two elementary schools and 451 houses. In addition, there were parts of the parishes of Worplesdon (497 houses), Artington (13 houses), Shalford (148 houses), Compton and Burpham, with its elementary school, St. Martha (37

houses) and Send (3 houses. The problem immediately facing the Council was the question of sewerage for these districts, as none was on a water carriage system, except for a small private sewage works serving some houses in Merrow Street. But even before the area had been included in the Borough, the Corporation had arranged for the extension of their sewers and had constructed a new enlarged sewage disposal works, and the work of laying a sewer to take the Merrow houses was actually in progress. Other parts of the new area are being dealt with as soon as possible. Fortunately, the standard of housing in the added area was on the whole quite satisfactory, and therefore did not occasion trouble. In addition to the houses, some 15 farms were in the new area. The occupations of the occupants of the added area are varied, but the farms and a considerable area of pastoral land included give employment to quite a number. Taking the Borough as a whole, unemployment has been considerably less than in 1932, and it has not been found necessary to take especial steps to deal with it as was in the winter of 1932. The construction of an excellent Open-Air Swimming Pool during 1933 added markedly to the amenities and health proclivities of the district, and the fact that during the summer months it was patronised by about 200,000 persons show, not only that it was appreciated, but also that the value of swimming and sunbathing as promoting health are realised in this town. Incidentally, the fact that many of the unemployed were engaged on the work of constructing this model pool contributed markedly to the relief of that problem. The water in the pool is filtered, aerated and chlorinated, and is most satisfactorily pure, even after use by many thousands of bathers. So popular was this swimming pool that the profits made were immediately voted to certain extensions of accommodation, which would again engage a number of unemployed and thus help those

people again this winter (1933-34). The chief fact of note regarding the population of Guildford is the ever increasing number of immigrants. These families come to this town in search of work, chiefly from the North of England, Yorkshire and Durham, but certain also from Wales and a few from Scotland and the Midlands. In six years no less than 800 elementary school children have been added to the school registers, and as the excess of births over deaths is only about 50 per annum and only 180 school children lived in the added area it will be seen that the bulk of the additional children were those of the immigrants. Owing to the fact that these families for the most part have come to Guildford as the father has obtained a definite job it follows that unemployment here is low and what there is is chiefly unskilled labour. Mr. Jarman, Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange, has kindly furnished me with some figures on this point.

The number of unemployed fell from 995 in January, 1932, to 398 in January, 1934. Immigration, as above mentioned, Mr. Jarman states is due to several causes. These are:—

(a) Comparatively more employment in the area than in almost the remaining part of the country.—Since 1920 the building trade has been particularly prosperous (private and local authority housing schemes). This state of affairs has had the effect of attracting work people to the area. The decrease in 1932, the “back” year, was probably due to the serious decline in building and the migration of operatives to more fruitful areas.

(b) The effect of the Government Transference Scheme, whereby men in “depressed areas” are found employment in non-depressed areas.—About 200 men were brought to Guildford in connection with the London-Portsmouth Road Improvement Scheme and 500 to the

Guildford-Godalming Bye-Pass Road. Of course, the majority of those discharged returned home, but a number and the greater part of those at present on the Bye-Pass are married and are making Guildford their home town. These people in turn obtain vacancies for brothers, fathers, uncles and so forth, and they come here.

(c) The effect of publicity given to the country regarding the Mayor's Work Fund in 1932-33 through the medium of the London and local press.

(d) Recently the transfer of Messrs. Poppe White Engines Co. from Coventry to Dennis Bros. at Guildford.—Several houses purchased by Dennis Bros. to house them. The staff has been augmented considerably since, and men from all parts have come in.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—		Total	M.	F.	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the ad- justed resident population, 13.20
Legitimate	...	440	235	205	
Illegitimate	...	23	9	14	
Still Births	...	17	6	11	} Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births, 35.4.
Deaths	...	407	192	215	} Death Rate per 1,000 of the ad- justed resident population, 11.60

Deaths from puerperal causes—

		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Total (live & still).
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	...	None		None
No. 30 Other Puerperal Causes	...	None		None
Total None.				

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live	
births	25.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000	
legitimate live births ...	27.2
Illegitimate infants per	
1,000 illegitimate live	
births	00.0
Deaths from Measles (all	
ages)	None
Deaths from Whooping	
Cough (all ages) ...	4
Deaths from Diarrhœa	
(under two years of	
age)	None

The population figure given by the Registrar General is noted to be lower than the local estimate, and that adjusted for the calculation of birth and death rates is lower still. Deaths, too, given by the Registrar General exceed those to be found in returns of the Local Registrar, and inward transfers by eleven, one of these being an infant death. Births also differ markedly from locally obtained figures, but this is probably due to the inclusion of births to mothers temporarily out of Guildford. The official death and still birth rates therefore differ markedly from those obtained from local figures. Both will be found in the pages of this report.

The death rate is slightly higher than that of 1932. The increased number of deaths is, of course, due to the increased population of the area. But certain causes of death have been more prevalent than in 1932. Cancer has caused twenty-six more deaths and heart disease also is responsible for 29 more, but over 80 per cent. of these latter are in persons over 65, being a senile degeneration

of the heart muscle, which, after all, is as pleasant a cause of natural death in old age as one could wish for. Cancer caused half its mortality in those over 65.

There was also an increase in deaths from kidney disease, but deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis are almost halved, which is most satisfactory.

56 per cent. of deaths were in persons of 65 and over, ten persons being over 90 years of age.

Infantile deaths show a most satisfactory fall, there being less than half the number of 1932, only 12 deaths against 26. This is really excellent and does show the result of educating mothers in infant welfare. Of these 12 deaths, two were due to congenital debility at 2 months and 2 days; three deaths were due to pneumonia at 2 months, 4 weeks and 11 months respectively. One death at a week was due to congenital heart deformity. One death at 7 months and one at 5 months were due to whooping cough and one at 4 months was due to diphtheria (this child was not in Guildford at the time). One baby only lived one minute and died of injuries received at birth, and one child died at 2 months from oedema of the glottis—the last could not be traced in local records.

It is interesting to note how very few deaths were due to congenital causes this year. This may point to better ante-natal care, but, of course, the actual cause of congenital defect, though known to be developmental in most cases, does not lend itself to betterment by preventive measures, as the real cause of the defect is unknown. An infantile mortality rate of 25.9 is such an extraordinarily low figure as to challenge betterment by any town in the country. It shows that the care of Guildford mothers for their babies is second to none and that the infant welfare work done in this town is well worth while. We may

not be able to show the results of this primary health work in hard cash, and therefore it is sometimes placed on the debit side of Corporation expenditure, but surely when we can point to these babies given their chance in the world instead of cut off in their first year of life as so many thousands used to be annually only a few years ago, no one can say that expenditure on health matters; maternity and child welfare clinics and infant care work is not an asset to the people if not to the coffers of the Corporation.

Except for an epidemic of influenza in the first quarter of the year, which though widespread was fortunately mild in most cases, though causing much debility for some weeks after an attack, no special cause of morbidity or mortality arose. Among the children measles and whooping cough took heavy toll in morbidity, the attack rate being particularly high, and in the case of whooping cough occasioning four deaths. Though severe in many cases and necessitating home nursing, measles did not cause any mortality fortunately. In further reference to the value of health provision, the extreme utility of ante-natal care was well exemplified by the fact that during 1933 not one mother died in, or from any cause connected with, child birth. Here again is something accomplished which is well worth while. I do sincerely hope that when health expenditure is criticised the real value to the mothers and children of Guildford accomplished by this outlay is appreciated at its true worth. We cannot show dividend, but we can show healthy living mothers, healthy living babies and healthy children, and they should be dividend enough.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1933.

England and Wales, 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 132 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and for London have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1933, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1932.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 Live Births.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Certi- fied by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	90.9	6.3	1.9	0.9	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	91.0	6.0	2.5	0.5	
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Cen- sus 1931).	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	91.7	5.8	1.5	1.0	
London	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	88.3	6.3	5.4	0.0	
Guildford M.B.	13.2	0.48	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.62	0.39	0.00	25	92.2		1.2	0.0	

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :

per 1,000 Live Births
...

Puerperal Sepsis
Total

"
"
Total Births
...

Others
Total

1.79
4.42

1.71
4.23

Cause of Death.	1933. All Ages.				Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of residents whether occurring within or without the district.							
	M.	F.	Total	M or F	Under I	I-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	I	3	4	{ M F	I	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	2	I	3	{ M F	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	7	15	22	{ M F	...	I	...	...	I	I	4	I
Encephalitis Lethargica	I	...	I	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	5	13	{ M F	...	...	...	...	I	2	3	...
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	I	3	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	28	37	65	{ M F	...	...	...	...	I	4	8	14
Diabetes	4	2	6	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	8	15	23	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Heart Disease	45	69	115	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	36
Aneurysm	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Other Circulatory Disease	8	6	14	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis	4	6	10	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	3
Pneumonia	9	6	15	{ M F	I	...	...	...	...	I	3	4
Other Respiratory Disease	6	3	9	{ M F	I	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Peptic Ulcer	3	...	3	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	2	2	F	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Liver Disease	I	I	2	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Other Digestive Disease	7	5	12	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	3	I	3
Nephritis	6	8	14	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility	4	...	4	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility	4	11	15	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Suicide	2	2	4	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...
Violence	12	2	14	{ M F	...	...	...	3	4	2	3	...
Other Defined Disease	15	14	29	{ M F	...	I	I	2	3	...	5	3
Causes illdefined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	3
Totals	192	215	407		12	5	5	8	14	32	96	224

11 deaths—ages not known.

General Provisions and Health Services for the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.— The list is shown at the beginning of this report. Nurse Davies, after eight years' devoted service, left the Borough on marriage. Her work was much appreciated by all, and her tact and remarkably retentive memory were valuable assets, for which her services were noteworthy. She was succeeded in May by Nurse N. K. Richards, who has satisfactorily filled the breach.

The one Health Department clerk manfully struggles to do his duty faithfully, having to work after office hours many days per week. No increase of staff was given to this department on the enlargement of the Borough, though, of course, additional work resulted for all concerned.

Nursing in the Home.— The Queen's Nurses continue to carry on with this excellent work, and especially for the mothers and children do they fill a most valuable place. During 1933 these nurses paid 244 visits to 53 cases of measles during November and December alone. They also nursed one case each of chickenpox (paying nine visits) and whooping cough, and 84 other children under five suffering from various diseases. They successfully nursed three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum without any resulting impairment of vision, making 59 visits. 247 midwifery cases were attended, of which 160 were on the district and 87 in the wards of the Queen's Home, all without any maternal death. In addition, 48 midwifery cases were attended as maternity cases. All the above work comes directly into the purview of the Health Department, as the nursing of cases of infectious disease is paid for by the Council at 1/6 per visit, and midwifery is under the supervision of the Medical Officer as supervising officer.

Besides this though, the Queen's Nurses do other valuable nursing of adults ill at home or after discharge from hospital, thus freeing hospital beds for further acute cases. The Queen's Superintendent Matron, Miss Campion, is as efficient as ever.

Ambulance facilities remain as before, the well-equipped and ably staffed motor vehicles of the St. John Ambulance Association, which body do excellent voluntary work in the removal of non-infectious and accident cases. Infectious cases are dealt with by the ambulances of the Joint Hospital Board.

Laboratory Facilities. — All clinical material is examined if required at the Pathological Laboratory of the Royal Surrey County Hospital, where also bacteriological and biological examination of milk samples is carried out. During 1933 the Council paid at the rate of 2/6 per specimen for 195 swabs to be examined for diphtheria bacilli, 35 sputa for tubercle and 9 swabs for hæmolytic streptococci (at 10/6 per swab). The last named examination is only demanded in the case of midwives in contact with puerperal cases or persons in contact with cases of scarlet fever, whose employment is concerned with the handling of milk. As a means of detecting those about to contract the disease the examination is useless.

Practitioners obtain material for the taking of swabs for diphtheria infection and sputa for tubercular infection, together with a form for completion in cases where the patient is unable to defray the cost from the County Hospital Laboratory.

Water samples for chemical and bacteriological examination and certified milk samples are sent to the Counties Laboratory, 91 Queen Victoria Street, and to the Clinical Research Association respectively. Samples of

foodstuffs taken under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts are sent to the inspector to Mr. Edward Hinks, B.Sc., Borough Analyst, 16 Southwark Street, London. Particulars of such analyses are given in the appropriate pages subsequently.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—The Maternity and Child Welfare clinic work carried out during 1933 shows very considerable augmentation. At long last it became possible in November to have a clinic to serve the Westborough and Stoughton areas, as in that month the new Westborough School was opened on the 14th, and this freed the Congregational Hall at Westborough for use as a maternity and child welfare centre. The excellent and considerable work already accomplished by this new clinic shows the gap which is now filled. The premises serve quite satisfactorily for weekly use on Tuesday afternoons, and have been taken for 18 months in the anticipation that by the end of that time permanent accommodation will have been provided by the Education Committee, who have such project in mind in connection with the provision of additional school premises.

The Arundel House Clinic in Stoke Road is still continuing to do admirable work for the central and eastern areas of the town. Merrow, which came into the Borough in April, had a County Council Clinic, held in the Village Hall, and were very desirous of continuing to possess their own clinic. So, though the numbers were really far too small to justify it, the Health Committee decided to give the Merrow people a fortnightly clinic with Dr. Grantham in attendance once per month. Dr. Grantham attends on the first Monday in each month. The attendance at this clinic is being carefully watched in order to see whether its continuance is really justifiable. For the eleven years prior to 1933 the average annual number of new born

infants attending the County Clinic at Merrow was 16, and of children aged 1-5 only five. The total population of Merrow is only 1,649. Attendances and numbers on register at the three clinics are set out in tabular form, when the Arundel House and Westborough Clinics will be observed to be well attended.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, 1933.

	Arundel House Jan. to Dec.	Westborough Nov. to Dec.	Merrow Apr. to Dec.	Totals Jan. to Dec.
Number of Sessions ...	70	6	16	92
Number on Register—				
Expectant Mothers ...	8	—	—	8
Children over 1 year	359	56	25	440
Children under 1 year	245	71	8	324
	612	127	33	772
Attendances—				
Expectant Mothers ...	16	—	—	16
Children over 1 year	1197	125	143	2536
Children under 1 year	2306	197	33	1465
	3519	322	176	4017
Average attendance per child ...	8.63	2.54	5.3	5.2
Average attendance per Session (children only)	50.04	53.6	11	43.48
Interviews with Doctor	2011	193	76	2280
Average per Session ...	28.73	32.16	9.5	24.78
Number attending for first time—				
Expectant Mothers ...	1	—	—	1
Children over 1 year	57	5	23	85
Children under 1 year	245	16	10	271
Number from outside the Borough—				
Children over 1 year	7	—	—	7
Children under 1 year	7	—	—	7
Attendances ...	111	—	—	111

It will be readily observed from the above figures, kindly supplied by Miss Cornelia Williamson, the Hon. Secretary of the Ladies' Committee, how well used are the clinic facilities offered. There are 222 more children on

clinic registers than in 1932, and the number of children over one year old on register exceeds the figure of last year by 226, showing that the 1 to 5's do receive adequate attention.

The low figure for the attendance of expectant mothers is, of course, due to the fact that there is a special antenatal clinic at which attendance is excellent. There were 470 live births notified under the Notifications of Births Act, 1933, and 520 actually recorded. Of these 454 were to residents. From these figures it will be seen that no less than 59 per cent. attended the clinics. Though not so good as the 63 per cent. of 1932, yet it is quite satisfactory when it is remembered that there are always a number of mothers who make their own private arrangements in this respect. The work of the ladies who so kindly assist at these clinics was considerably increased by the opening of the Westborough clinic, but they most nobly responded to the call and have made that clinic as popular and efficient as Arundel House. At Merrow Mrs. Gilliatt and Mrs. Preston are indefatigable in their endeavours to keep their little clinic going, and if it has to be closed for lack of attendance it will be due to no fault of theirs, but rather to the absence of people to attend it.

Miss Gates makes a splendid organiser of the voluntary helpers and is exceedingly good in getting things for her two clinics at Stoke Road and Westborough. Mrs. Kinggett and Mrs. Hammond, co-opted members of the Health Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes, strenuously urge the claims of their clinics on all occasions possible, as well as doing good work themselves at the centres. Miss Cornelia Williamson is at present most kindly acting as Honorary Secretary of both clinics, but feels she would like relief for one if only some energetic lady would come forward. Stoughton and Westborough

ladies should especially note this, for it is for the Clinic in their area that an Honorary Secretary is required. (Miss Chaldecot has kindly offered to fill this post.) The other ladies, together with some new ones, have done and are doing yeoman work, and to them, as well as these above-mentioned, the thanks of the Health Committee, as well as the mothers, are due. These are Miss D. Gray, Miss Edgeley, Miss Gross, Miss R. Hobbs, Miss E. Hobbs, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. F. G. Hammond, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Streatfield, Mrs. West, Miss Finnemore, Miss Hunt, Miss Lawn, Miss Venables, Mrs. Hammington, Mrs. C. Smith and Mrs. Cooper.

The free milk supplied to necessitous cases during 1933 was as follows: It was granted for $178\frac{1}{4}$ months to 62 cases, giving an average of 2.87 months per case. There were 59 new grants made during the year. Of these 31 were granted for one month, 11 for two months, 3 for three, 2 for four, 1 for five, 4 for six, 1 for nine, 2 for ten, and 2 each for eleven and twelve months. The number of cases is three over that for 1932. During the year the Committee agreed to supply dried milk in place of fresh to those for whom it was considered preferable. Dried milk, Virol and Lactagol, are obtainable at the clinics at cost price.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—This clinic is held weekly at 2 Wellington Place, the house of the Queen's Nurses, in a specially devised clinic. It is held on Wednesday from 2 to 4 p.m. During the year 233 expectant mothers made 452 attendances. This gives a percentage of 50 of total resident births, lower than the 59 per cent. of 1932, but quite satisfactory. Dr. Grantham has succeeded in doing much post-natal examination work, which is most valuable in the prevention of maternal morbidity, and thus keeps the all important mother of the family fit and able to give

that maternal care, which is so important for the successful rearing of children. The numbers of mothers so examined in 1933 were 41 who made 46 attendances. So that Dr. Grantham saw a total of 274 mothers who made 498 attendances. Twelve outside midwives attended this clinic with their patients. The full particulars of the ante-natal work carried out at the home of the Queen's Nurses are kindly supplied by the Superintendent, Miss Campion. 2,028 attendances were made by 307 mothers. Dr. Grantham carried out 438 ante and 38 post-natal examinations, and Miss Campion made 83 ante-natal examinations. 1,423 urines were tested, and ten cases of albuminuria so discovered cleared on dieting, four were referred to their own doctor, and two were admitted to the home. Six cases of glycosuria cleared on dieting, as did two cases of pyuria. At the clinic a woman found with a serious bursitis of her knee and three with high blood pressure were sent to their own doctors. The Queen's Nurses paid 1,426 ante-natal visits to homes.

Mothers' Dental Clinic.—Mr. Rex Peatfield, L.D.S., continued to act as Dental Surgeon to this clinic during 1933. There were 26 sessions held, at which 119 mothers made 292 attendances. 48 children under five made 67 attendances. Of the mothers, there were 93 attendances for extractions under gas (Dr. O. H. Brown, anæsthetist), 39 dentures were supplied, 20 repairs were effected, and 121 impressions, etc., were taken. There were 26 fillings and 13 dressings. Of the children, there were nine consultations, 37 attendances for gas and two for extractions under local anæsthetic. There were 14 fillings and 14 dressings. Miss Phillips kindly received the mothers and Mrs. Courtenay Smith assisted on gas days, when a health visitor is always in attendance.

Almost twice as many children were treated in 1933 as in 1932. This clinic is much appreciated by the poor

mothers, who without it would be quite unable to obtain the dental treatment they need.

Notification of Births. — During 1933, 538 births were recorded in Guildford. Of these 72 were to persons who came to the town only for confinement purposes, but were not residents. 487 births were notified, 454 legitimate and 33 illegitimate. There were 247 males and 223 females born alive and 17 stillbirths. 51 births were not notified, of these 30 were males and 19 females (live births), and one was stillborn. This gives a total figure of 454 live births to Guildford residents and 12 stillbirths, totalling 466 births. Calculating on the locally estimated population of 36,980, this gives a birth rate per 1,000 of 12.2 and a stillbirth rate of 25.7 per 1,000 total births. The number of births is considerably in excess of the 1932 figure, but of course the population being greater the birth rate is slightly lower. The Registrar General assigns 463 live births and 17 stillbirths to Guildford, and calculating upon his specially adjusted population figure the birth rate is 13.2 and the stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births is 35.4.

It will be observed that rather a large number of births were not notified in accordance with the Acts. The greatest number were those at the County Hospital. These would probably be emergency admissions, and most were from the outlying district, so that it is easy to see how omission to notify occurs in such cases. Some of the others were in the area added on April 1st, and in these cases the uncertainty in the minds of the midwives as to the proper authority to whom to notify must be taken into account. In the remainder it was the usual cause, that is, when doctor and midwife are in attendance together and each thinks the other has notified the case. Here again, however, many of the unnotified cases were non-residents, and uncertainty concerning these may have arisen.

The trend towards institutional confinement shows no tendency towards diminution. In 1933, 201 births took place in institutions, 13 of which were in the County Hospital, 53 at Warren Road Hospital, 109 at the home of the Queen's Nurses and 26 in other private nursing homes. This is an increase of nine on the figures of 1932.

Maternal Mortality.—The arrangements made by the Corporation for the care of maternity cases had to be altered during the year on account of an intimation in April, from the Surrey County Council, cancelling the agreement made by the Corporation in January, 1927; by which all cases of puerperal fever could be sent into the Warren Road Hospital on payment of two guineas per week, pending special provision being made at this hospital. The Corporation therefore authorised me to send any such cases to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, which hospital was prepared to take them at a fee of 3½ guineas per week. Other arrangements with regard to nursing provision by the Queen Nurses, consultant provision for complicated confinements or puerperal infection cases, and examination of pathological material from puerperal cases at the County Hospital all remain unaltered. The consultant who can be called in by practitioners for necessitous cases where fees cannot be met privately is Dr. Winsome D. Grantham, whose fee will be paid by the Corporation. For cases of puerperal infection Dr. E. L. Moss, of Kilternan, Alexandra Road, Farnborough, is the consultant whose services will be paid for by the Corporation.

Hospital Provision.—The two general hospitals of the town continue to carry out excellent work. The voluntary Royal Surrey County Hospital, with its 182 beds, had a total of 19,731 patients during 1933, of whom 2,846 were in-patients and 16,885 out-patients, who made 38,434 attendances. The average number of in-patients per day was 52. From the

Borough of Guildford 633 in-patients were admitted and 2,498 out-patients were treated. These figures are kindly supplied by Capt. R. Edwards, the Secretary-Superintendent. This hospital has unfortunately found it necessary to discontinue taking in cases of puerperal infection as a routine, though pending suitable provision being available at the Warren Road Hospital the cases will still be accepted if possible. As a ward had been specially set apart for the reception of these cases and an expert staff was available it seems a great pity that the step was found necessary. The Warren Road Hospital of the Surrey County Council also does excellent work, and its energetic Medical Superintendent does his best to ensure that all equipment and treatment is entirely up-to-date. The maternity ward provision has been completely modernised, soundproof walls and floor and the most up-to-date equipment having been installed, with special accommodation for infants with open-air balcony. The puerperal infection ward is in process of completion. Also an excellent new operating table with special shadowless operating lamps has been provided and a diathermy apparatus for medical and surgical use has been added. During 1933 the 265 beds provided treatment for 1,234 in-patients. The hospital accommodation, though increased from that of 1932, was taxed to the utmost, owing to the fact that it is now the most modern of the County Council hospitals outside Kingston and the large area of West Surrey served by the hospital. A third of the beds are used for chronic cases, the remainder for acute medical, surgical, gynaecological and obstetrical cases of every possible variety.

Isolation Hospital provision is the Woodbridge Hospital of the Joint Hospital Board, of which the Borough Council is a member. Smallpox cases go to the Whitmoor Hospital of the same board. The report of the Medical Superintendent, who is also your Medical Officer of Health for 1933, is as follows:—

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL DURING 1933.

District.	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	C.S.F.	Total	Proportion per 1,000 population	Deaths
Guildford R.D. ...	76	3	—	79	2.3	2 (Sc. F.)
Guildford M.B. ...	75	15	—	90	2.4	1 (Diph.)
Godalming M.B.	20	1	—	21	1.9	—
Woking U.D. ...	16	17	1	34	.9	—
Hambleton R.D. ...	40	1	—	41	3.2	1 (Diph.)
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	227	37	1	265	2.2	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to the above, one child discharged after scarlet fever was re-admitted on the following day with measles contracted while in hospital, as nursing at home was impossible. Also one case admitted from West Byfleet was transferred to Ottershaw Hospital, as the address was found to be in Chertsey, and another case admitted from Warren Road Hospital was transferred to Farnham Isolation Hospital on the home address being found to be in that district. Eleven cases were found on admission not to be suffering from the diseases for which they had been sent in:—

Five sent in as scarlet fever: One each from Guildford Borough and Rural District proved to have measles; one from Godalming had simple tonsillitis; one from Guildford Rural District was merely badly flea bitten; and 1 from Woking had burns. Five sent in as diphtheria: Two from Guildford Borough, one having scarlet fever and the other no sign of illness, and one each from Guildford Rural District, Godalming and Woking, all having

tonsillitis. A case from Woking, sent as cerebro spinal meningitis, proved to be suffering from influenza and constipation.

There were four deaths, of which one was a child of 18 months old from Hambledon, admitted on the tenth day of diphtheria, who lived one week and died of a sudden cardiac paralysis. The second was a girl of 19 from Guildford Rural District, who was admitted with scarlet fever, ran a persistently high temperature and got pansinusitis. In spite of surgical intervention on two occasions, she died on the tenth day after admission of toxæmia. The third case was a child of 2, admitted from Guildford Borough on the fifth day of a severe attack of diphtheria, who died 22 hours later. The fourth was a child of 6, admitted from Guildford Rural District with scarlet fever, who developed acute nephritis and toxæmic vomiting, which proved intractable. He died three weeks after admission.

During the year a cross-infection of the scarlet fever cases with measles arose, due to two children developing measles while in the scarlet fever ward. This caused infection of nine other children in that ward. Lack of adequate isolation wards has made the treatment of these cases very difficult, and, in fact, has rendered it impossible to isolate a suspicious case until the disease has become definite, which renders far more likely the infection of other susceptible children in the ward,

The typhoid ward had to be used for these scarlet-measles cases, and if a case of that disease arose there would be no suitable accommodation for it. It is fortunate that the hospital has not often been visited with cross-infection, as when an outbreak does arise lack of adequate isolation provision is at once manifest. It has only been because the number of cases have been extraordinarily low of recent years that trouble has not arisen. The Board have been for some years aware of these difficulties and are

only too willing to do all in their power, but have been severely handicapped by the remarks made in the report of the County Medical Officer as to the unsuitability of the present site for expansion, and are still uncertain as to the attitude which would be taken towards the erection of a new building. It must be remembered that the population served by the Woodbridge Hospital is 130,990 at present. Even after Woking leave the Board the population will be 94,380, and of the 65 beds offered by the Hospital on the Ministry of Health standard, only 34 are in the permanent usable blocks. Taking the usual figure of one bed per 1,000 populations this shows a considerable deficit. Moreover, a good block of isolation wards is really needed in order that the Hospital can serve a more useful purpose in accepting cases of infectious diseases, for which at present no hospital provision is made. I refer to complicated cases of measles and whooping cough, which many authorities now take into their hospitals. These diseases cause infinitely more deaths per annum than do scarlet fever or diphtheria. In the five years, 1928-1932, in England and Wales the deaths of children under 15 years of age were: Measles, 18,364; whooping cough, 16,755; diphtheria, 14,086; scarlet fever, 2,514. Of these 16,000 each of measles and whooping cough were in children under five years of age.

Hospital provision is urgently needed for those cases of these diseases complicated by pneumonia, etc. It is true that, owing to the diseases occurring in waves of comparatively short duration, wards specially reserved for such cases might be standing empty for long periods, but at these times the wards would be available for the admission of other cases.

If the Board would again seriously consider the erection of the new diphtheria ward, for which plans are already available, then the present diphtheria block would serve for measles, whooping cough, etc., in limited numbers,

and the typhoid block would avail for its own specific purpose or for cerebro-spinal meningitis or as a discharge block (for which it has to be used at times at present), and then the present extremely useful side wards in the scarlet fever block would serve for the treatment of special cases.

The following table shows the admissions during the past ten years:—

Year	Guildford R.D.	Guildford M.B.	Godalming M.B.	Woking U.D.	Hambleton R.D.	Totals
1924	30	16	6	80	65	197
1925	25	39	17	90	34	205
1926	30	22	10	43	28	133
1927	24	48	16	58	9	155
1928	70	132	37	34	31	304
1929	112	208	31	74	80	505
1930	35	35	11	148	18	247
1931	21	44	17	58	42	182
1932	53	61	25	23	35	197
1933	79	90	21	34	41	265
	479	695	191	642	383	2390

	Guildford R.D.	Guildford M.B.	Godalming M.B.	Woking U.D.	Hambleton R.D.	Totals
Populn.						
1933	34,115	36,980	10,660	36,610	12,625*	130,990
Census.						
1931	24,376	30,754	10,401	29,931	24,723	120,185
Cases per 1,000	19.6	22.5	18.3	21.4	15.4	19.8

* Population of part of Hambleton now served by Woodbridge Hospital.

Midwives.—The supervision of midwives being vested in the Local Authority, this forms part of the duties of the Medical Officer of Health. For the first four months of 1933 Nurse Davies continued to act as Inspector of

Midwives, and on her resignation Nurse Richards was appointed to the post. Nineteen midwives notified their intention to practice in the Borough during the year, and 49 inspections were made by the Inspector of Midwives. By this means it is ensured that the work of the midwives is satisfactory, that they are cleanly in their persons and methods and that all their equipment is maintained in satisfactory condition. The extension of the Borough brought three more midwives into the area of supervision. Of the 19 midwives who notified their intention to practice at the beginning of 1933, 13 were Queen's Nurses and six were private midwives, one of whom has a small maternity and nursing home.

No difficulties of any kind arose during the year, any necessary disinfection was carried out and contact with infection of puerperal or scarletinal nature was dealt with by suspension from practice, pending the examination of a throat swab for hæmolytic streptococci. There were three notifications of puerperal fever and four of puerperal pyrexia during the year, of which two of the former were non-residents notified from the County Hospital and one of the latter was also a non-resident. All these, with the exception of the last mentioned, were treated in hospital, and all without exception recovered satisfactorily.

Health Visiting.—The three Health Visitors carried out as much work as ever in 1933, despite the fact that Nurse Richards only commenced duty in May and had to learn the district. No less than 449 primary birth visits were paid and 1,727 subsequent visits to children under one year of age. 68 first and 106 subsequent visits were paid to expectant mothers.

Children between the ages of one and five received 3,504 visits, this indicating the attention paid to their welfare. 129 visits were paid to mothers in connection

with their special dental clinic. For infectious diseases, 31 visits were paid to 27 cases of measles and 33 visits to 25 cases of whooping cough in children under five.

All homes to which the authorities of the Children's Holiday Home Fund Association proposed to send London slum children for their fortnight's holiday in the country during August were visited to ascertain their suitability for the reception of these children. 28 houses were thus visited. The additional work performed by the Health Visitors as school nurses is indicated by the 2,894 home visits paid by them in the latter capacity.

Children Act, 1908.—The Health Visitors being designated inspectors under the provisions of the above Act, visit all foster mothers and examine their charges periodically. At the beginning of 1933 there were 15 and at the end of the year 17 persons on register receiving 20 children for reward. None of these children died during the year and their care was satisfactory. 98 visits were paid to these foster mothers to carry out the supervision demanded by the Act and insure that these persons are fit and proper persons to care for children, and that the children under their care are adequately fed, clad and cared for. The new procedure, necessitated by the coming into force of the 1932 Act, is being carried out satisfactorily. Owing to the fact that by the provisions of this Act residential private schools taking children under nine are no longer exempt, steps were taken to ascertain if any of those in Guildford had children of this age in their charge. It was found that four such schools had. All these, therefore, were personally inspected by myself, the dietaries and methods of care of the small children carefully enquired into and the dormitories, classrooms, etc., inspected. In every case most satisfactory arrangements were made, premises were quite suitable, dietaries were entirely satisfactory and arrangements for nursing

and medical care appeared quite adequate. Under these circumstances the Council were recommended to give each school an exemption in accordance with Section 69 of the Act.

Orthopædic Treatment. — There is a properly equipped orthopædic department at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, which is periodically attended by an Honorary Orthopædic Surgeon. Electrical, ultra-violet ray and massage treatment are all available. If necessary, cases are sent to the special Orthopædic Hospital at Pyrford. The Education Committee pay 2/6 per child per visit and pay for Pyrford Hospital treatment if necessary, generally obtaining a contribution from the parent. The Surgeon, Mr. Dudley Burton, F.R.C.S., always most courteously sends a letter descriptive of each child he sees at the County Hospital and advises or arranges as to treatment. The few Guildford cases are always satisfactorily dealt with.

Infant Feeding. — Of the 449 new born infants visited in 1933, 264 were entirely breast fed, 101 entirely bottle fed and 36 fed on breast and bottle. These figures allow for probable removals from the district or other cause for discrepancy. The following table gives the number of children fed on breast or bottle and the age at which they were so fed.

Months.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Breast fed infants ...	34	27	19	21	25	27	29	25	21	24	11	1
Bottle fed infants ...	6	2	4	6	14	24	20	18	2	3	2	—
Breast and Bottle fed	8	13	8	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—

Maternity and Nursing Homes. — The six Nursing Homes on register were all duly inspected during 1933. All were found entirely satisfactory. The number of beds offered is six maternity beds in the Home of the Queen's Nurses,

13 beds in two homes for general cases including maternity, 13 beds for general medical and surgical cases in two other homes and three convalescent beds in another home. There are thus 32 beds in five homes taking acute cases and three beds for convalescing patients in a sixth home. All recommendations were satisfactorily carried out and the homes were all found to be efficiently run and in good condition, bye-laws being complied with in all respects. The administration of the Nursing Homes Registration Act by the Borough Health Department is therefore running quite satisfactorily.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water. — Fortunately, despite the dry summer, there was no shortage of water in Guildford. Supply was quite unlimited and satisfactory. The policy of providing additional artesian wells therefore proved its worth. The water was examined quarterly, chemically and bacteriologically, and all analyses were thoroughly satisfactory, showing water of good organic quality and of a high degree of bacterial purity, pure and wholesome and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. Results of analyses are as follows:—

Bacteriological: In no sample was *Bacillus Coli* found in 100 c.c., nor was *Bacillus Enteriditis*; this indicating that no suspicion of manurial pollution was present. The bacterial count per cubic centimetre of water were as follows on the media stated:—

Dapdune Wells—Gelatine, 114, 41, 70, 4; Agar, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Millmead Borehole—Gelatine, 24, 150, 61, 71; Agar, 0, 1, 2, 1.

Joseph's Road Main—Gelatine, 72, 152, 5, 1; Agar, 2, 1, 1, 0.

Private House Tap—Gelatine, 53, 140, 84, 2, 200, 145, 190; Agar, 1, 43, 2, 1, 7, 28, 14.

Chemical analysis is just as satisfactory in its results. The results in parts per 100,000 from the four samples taken from private house taps were as follows:—

Turbidity (all): Clear and bright.

Colour (all): Normal.

Odour (all): None.

Reaction, P.H.: Neutral, 7.5, 7.6, 7.5, 7.6.

Free Carbonic Acid: Three.

Electrical Conductivity at 20°C: 510, 510, 445, 420.

Total Solids, 180°C: 34.0, 34.0, 30.0, 28.0.

Chlorine in Chlorides: 1.9, 1.9, 1.8, 1.9.

Nitrogen in Nitrates: 0.50, 0.72, 0.28, 0.32. (Nitrites absent in all).

Hardness: Permanent— 4.0, 6.5, 6.5, 4.0.

Temporary—20.0, 20.0, 16.5, 16.0.

Totals: 24.0, 26.5, 23.0, 20.0

Metals absent in three. Minute trace of iron, 0.005 in 1.

Free Ammonia: 0.0016, 0.0028, 0.0012, 0.0016.

Albuminoid Ammonia: 0.0012, 0.0032, 0.008, 0.0016

Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 37°C:

0.0200, 0.0500, 0.0100, 0.0200

Several samples of water taken from the open-air swimming pool were found to be most satisfactory bacteriologically and quite free from anything in the least likely to cause infection; only it was found that the regulation of the chlorine had to be most carefully watched, in order to ensure that at the same time the addition of an amount sufficient to keep the water pure after its use by a very large number of bathers and also the avoidance of excess likely to cause irritation to the eyes or throats of the bathers. This regulation is by no means easy, as such an excessively large number of bathers cannot fail to contaminate water, though its treatment by filtration, precipitation of contaminants, aeration and chlorination ensure its freedom from bacterial pollution.

Drainage and Sewerage. — Considerable progress was made during 1933 with the re-sewering scheme mentioned in my last report. Especially was this important, as practically all the area added to the Borough on the 1st of April was unsewered and it was very necessary to arrange for its sewerage at the earliest possible opportunity. In Merrow there were 170 houses in two roads served by 107 cesspools, of which 76 were almost inaccessible. One might serve from one to four houses. They varied in size from 6ft. deep and 6ft. diameter to 25ft. deep and 10ft. square. Most had no overflow and practically all were porous walled. They varied in material of construction from merely being holes in the chalky ground to brick and concrete walled chambers. Emptying of these cesspools took place on demand, such request being generally received when the sewage commenced to regurgitate into the w.c.'s and gullies. Most really required emptying monthly. The covers over these cesspools varied from wooden boards, many of them rotting, to grave stones or iron covers. Emptying was a most offensive and dangerous process. Almost always an accumulation of sewer gas escaped when the covers were removed and an explosion occurred if a flame or lighted cigarette was handy. I, personally, saw the scarred arm of one of the workmen employed in emptying, due to burns thus received. The porous walls of these cesspools made contamination of the surrounding soil a certainty, and as most cesspools were quite close to the houses, many not five feet away, the flowing of sewage under the house was a simple matter. This would cause sewer gas in the house and the consequent sapping of health and strength, sore throats, anæmia, loss of appetite and listlessness. In 1929 there was a serious attack of diphtheria in Merrow with 39 cases and a further six in another parish were associated therewith. There were three deaths of children. At that time the contents of the cesspools were being emptied on the fields situated between the roads in which the 170 houses are, and offense was also thus caused.

Sewering of this area was therefore extremely necessary and was commenced even before the area came into the Borough. To date (May, 1934) 147 houses of these 170 have already been connected to the sewer and the others are being connected as rapidly as possible.

In the Worplesdon area added to the Borough the condition of the cesspools was very bad. Most of the houses were comparatively, some very, new and a large number bungalows. Their cesspools were small, so that even a monthly clearance scarcely sufficed to prevent them overflowing. At any time of rain these cesspools ready filled and overflowed, sewage appearing in the front garden, running thence into the road where it could be seen and smelt on every rainy day. The clay subsoil did not allow soakage.

Particulars of the progress of the re-sewerage scheme, as kindly supplied by the Surveyor, are as follows:—

“ The whole of the main outfall sewer has been completed with the exception of about 60 yards of 39in. diameter cast-iron sewer to be constructed under the River Wey. The new pumping station at Bellfields Sewage Works is nearing completion. A total length of main outfall sewer of 4,150 yards has been constructed at a cost of £88,084. In addition, 2,557 yards of tributary sewers have been constructed at a cost of £7,834 and 559 yards of new sewers in areas added to the Borough where no sewer existed at a cost of £3,807. The total cost, including that of the pumping station, is £114,745.”

It will thus be seen that the sewerage and re-sewerage of the Borough is receiving attention.

Closet Accommodation. — Owing to the addition to the Borough, on April 1st, of 1,149 houses and the fact that these were in unsewered districts, the number of cesspools and pail closets increased accordingly. Of the 451 houses

in Merrow some 250 were on cesspools and 200 on pail closets. Of the 497 in Worplesdon only about a dozen were on pail closets, the rest being on cesspools. The three houses of Send were on pail closets, as were the 13 of Artington and six of the 148 of Shalford, the rest being on cesspools. The 37 of St. Martha were all on cesspools.

As above mentioned, sewers are being laid as rapidly as possible to replace these other unsatisfactory methods of convenience, but in the meantime the Council purchased a cesspool emptying machine for the periodic clearance of the cesspools and pail closets, so that sanitary conditions might be maintained. Thus, of the 1,149 houses added the Borough 914 were on cesspools and 235 on pail closets. But already 147 of the Merrow cesspools have been eliminated and the houses sewered.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

**To the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough
of Guildford.**

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

GUILDFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Sixteenth Annual Report for the year 1933, showing a summary of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspection Staff in connection with the various Statutes and Byelaws relating to Public Health within the Borough.

The report is drawn up in tabulated form in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and the Home Office.

The extension of the Borough in April considerably increased the work of the department. In the Merrow district the drains of 111 dwelling houses were re-constructed and connected to the new sewers. Seventeen new cowkeepers and dairymen were added to the register.

The total number of inspections made in regard to each section of work is recorded in the following table.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE AND OTHER SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT.

Ordinary inspections (including complaints, infectious diseases, etc.)	1,007
House to house inspection	229
Inspection of work in progress	413
Appointments and advisory visits	208
Houses and premises re-inspected	941
Inspections of Slaughterhouses	1,386
„ Foodshops	953
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	64
„ Bakehouses	38
„ Common Lodging Houses	21
„ Workshops	168
„ Outworkers' Premises	9
„ Factories	61
„ Stables	10
„ Markets	172
„ Offensive Trades	87
„ Ice Cream Shops	3
„ Rat-infested Premises	39
„ Places of Amusement	3
„ Urinals	25
„ Carriers' Vans, Stalls and others	2,596
„ Caravans	5
„ Canal Boats	2
Smoke Observations	6
Total Number of Inspections	8,446

COMPLAINTS.

Animals kept as to be a Nuisance	10
Accumulations of refuse, manure, etc.	8
Drains out of repair or stopped	42
Dirty condition of houses	10
Damp conditions, defective roofs, gutters, etc.	16

Dilapidation in houses	...	...	...	...	50
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	21
Rat-infested premises	...	...	...	...	15
Water Closets out of repair, etc.	...	...	...	...	21
Dustbins defective or insufficient	...	...	...	...	17
Verminous rooms or premises	...	...	...	...	10
Other complaints	...	...	...	...	42
Total					262

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices served :—

(a) Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36, to provide water closets, dustbins, etc.	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 94, to abate nuisances	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 23, to connect drains to sewer	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Under the Housing Act, 1930, Section 17, to make houses reasonably fit	...	...	...	...	38
(e) Under the Housing Act, 1930, Section 18, to enter premises to execute work	...	...	...	...	12
(f) Under the Housing Act, 1930, Section 19, question of Demolition of Insanitary Houses	...	...	...	...	96
(g) Under the Guildford Corporation Act, Section 100, to unstop drains	...	...	...	...	14
(h) Under the Guildford Corporation Act, Section 101, Repair of drains	...	...	...	...	2
Total					172

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	369
Letters written in reference to notices and others	...	...	...	...	410

RESULT OF THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	155
Informal notices complied with (including verbal notices)	...	...	...	368

289 Intimation Notices have been complied with during the year (including 96 notices served before the 31st December, 1932). The remaining outstanding notices are being dealt with.

It is pleasing to be able to report that it was not necessary to resort to legal proceedings against any person for non-compliance with sanitary notices or other infringements of the Acts.

In one instance the Council carried out the work at six cottages to render them fit for human habitation.

Through the non-compliance with five notices under Section 100 of the Guildford Corporation Act, 1926, the drains were cleared by the Corporation and the expenses recovered from the owners.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER SANITARY NOTICES, ETC.

Drainage.

Defective drains repaired	...	...	...	6
Stopped drains cleared (soil)	...	...	...	41
Stopped drains cleared (surface water)	...	...	...	9
Defective soil or ventilating shafts repaired	...	...	...	2
New ventilating shafts provided or reconstructed	...	...	...	75
Manhole and inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	175
Manhole and inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	179
Drains tested with smoke	...	...	...	38

Drains tested with water	...	...	...	...	235
Stoneware gullies provided	...	...	...	...	106
Iron drains laid, 4in.	...	...	...	feet	197
Stoneware drains laid, 6in.	...	...	...	feet	465
„ „ „ 4in.	...	...	...	feet	5,753
„ „ „ 3in.	...	...	...	feet	100
Fresh air inlets provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools made watertight	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	76
Premises connected to public sewer	...	...	...	...	111
Pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	1

Water Closets.

Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	4
New pans provided	...	...	...	...	123
Water closets unstopped, cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	9
New flushing cisterns provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	151
New seats provided	...	...	...	...	16

Sanitary Fittings, Sinks, Baths, etc.

New glazed sinks provided	...	...	...	...	14
Waste pipes repaired, trapped or unstopped	...	...	...	...	15
Urinals cleaned	...	...	...	...	1
Sink channels provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Strainers provided to sink gullies	...	...	...	...	3
Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	...	6
Urinals provided	...	...	...	...	2

Dilapidations.

House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	55
Eaves gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	50
Defective ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	34
Defective internal walls repaired	...	...	...	...	45
Defective floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	79
Defective windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	37
Stoves or coppers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	88

Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	22
Rooms cleansed, re-distempered or re-papered	...	...	...	...	569
Yards paved or redrained	...	...	...	...	21
Yards paving repaired	...	...	...	...	43
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	...	107
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Other repairs	...	...	...	...	10

House Refuse.

Brick ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	2
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	59

Dampness of Walls.

External walls rendered with cement	...	...	...	14
External walls coated with solution outside	...	...	...	7
Internal walls rendered with waterproofed cement	...	...	...	51
Cement plinths provided at base of external wall	...	...	...	29
Repairs carried out to eaves gutters, window sills, etc. (including 50 under dilapidations)	...	...	...	73
Walls pointed	...	...	...	26
Damp-proof courses provided	...	...	...	6

Miscellaneous.

Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	...	16
Permanent means of ventilation provided to rooms	...	...	...	11
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	...	...	...	42
Accumulations of refuse, manure, etc., removed	...	...	...	19
Handrails provided	...	...	...	28
Verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...	48
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	...	2

Rat-infested premises cleared	...	...	...	...	15
Water supplies provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	232
Enquiries into infectious disease	...	...	...	...	112
Stables limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	22
Bakehouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	5
Common lodging houses limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation provided to pantries	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Caravans removed	...	...	...	...	4

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There were only four complaints received during the year in connection with premises coming under the Act. On investigation it was found that there was no definite nuisance of black smoke being emitted to constitute a nuisance. Interviews with the people concerned was sufficient to remedy the matter complained of. In two instances the chimneys were raised to a greater height.

Observations are only made upon receipt of a complaint or if it is noticed that any particular chimney is emitting black smoke. Six detailed observations were made, but the time limit was found not to be exceeded.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are three registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

The lodging houses are inspected frequently. In the case of one house notice was served on the Keeper

respecting the uncleanly state of the bedding, utensils and floors. This was remedied without having to resort to legal proceedings. A change of Deputy Keeper effected a great improvement in the conduct and general cleanliness of the premises.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The Bye-laws governing these premises are well observed by the butchers.

1,386 visits were made during the year to examine the meat after slaughter. The result of these inspections is shown in the subsequent table under meat and food inspection, showing the number of animals examined and the amount of diseased meat condemned.

There are six registered and three licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No applications for permission to establish an offensive trade were received during the year.

One fried fish shop was closed, leaving nine fried fish shops, one rag and bone dealer and seven scheduled trades carried on at the By-Products Factory on the register.

87 inspections were made and the Byelaws on the whole well observed.

No complaints of smells from any of these premises were received.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

During the year 229 inspections were made under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, in the following Roads :—

	Houses.
Walnut Tree Close	60
North Road	27
Stoke Road	66
Trinity Churchyard	12
Castle Street	31
Keens Buildings, Mount Street	8
Wheelers Row, Mount Street	7
1-6 Westborne Cottages, Worplesdon Road	6
1-3 Siggers Passage, High Street ...	3
Billimores Cottages, Slyfield Green ...	3
Miscellaneous Cottages	6

The statistics for the year on Housing is contained in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	61	1	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	168	12	Nil
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	4	Nil	Nil
	233	13	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecu- tions.
Nuisances under Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	21	25	Nil	Nil
Want of Ventilation ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Want of drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Nuisances ...	4	4	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unsuitable or Defective	5	5	Nil	Nil
Not separate for sexes ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bake- house (Sec. 101) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Offences ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	31	34	Nil	Nil

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK.

The extension of the Borough in April last brought in 13 more dairy farms and 3 dairies.

The number of persons and premises on the revised Milk and Dairies Register is as follows:—

Cowkeepers	16
Retail Purveyors of Milk	32
Dairies at Farms	16
Dairies	16
Milkshops	15

In the Milkshops where various articles are kept, milk is only allowed to be sold in sealed bottles, so all risk of contamination is avoided. In such cases only the person and not the premises are registered.

Eight applications for registration as purveyor of milk were received during the year.

There are now 58 persons registered in accordance with the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

For the purpose of bacteriological examination, forty-seven samples of milk were taken. Of this total, forty-five were for the detection of dirt and disease and two for tubercle bacilli only.

None of the samples were positive to tuberculosis.

The following is a classification of forty-five of the samples regarding bacterial count.

	Number of samples.		
	Winter Oct. to March)	Summer (April to Sept.)	Total
Bacteria not exceeding 5,000 per c.c.	5	2	7
Bacteria exceeding 5,000, but less than 10,000	10	7	17
Bacteria exceeding 10,000, but less than 30,000	9	9	18
Bacteria exceeding 30,000, but less than 50,000	1	0	1
Bacteria exceeding 50,000, but less than 200,000	0	2	2
Bacteria exceeding 200,000 ...	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	25	20	45
	—	—	—
Bacillus Coli—			
Not present	23	18	41
Positive in 1/10th	2	1	3
„ 1/100th	0	0	0
„ 1/1000th	0	1	1
	—	—	—
	25	20	45
	—	—	—

From these results it will be seen that the milk sold in the district is of a very high standard of cleanliness. Compared with the standard set up for Graded Milk under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1923, forty-one samples of the milk came up to “ Certified ” Milk, three samples to “ Grade A ” Milk and only one sample was below either of these standard.

Three Dealers' Licences were issued to sell " Graded " Milk. In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Health, four samples of " Certified " Milk were taken and sent to the Clinical Research Association. All samples came up to the regulation standard.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of animal carcasses inspected at the private slaughterhouses during the year, together with the number found affected with tuberculosis.

	Number examined.	Found with Tuberculosis.	Percentage.
Beasts ...	1,634	100	6.12
Pigs ...	4,482	156	3.48
Sheep ...	8,897	0	0.00
Calves ...	683	7	1.02
Total ...	15,696	263	

The return shows an increase on the number of animals slaughtered and inspected over the preceding year. Every effort is made to inspect all carcasses slaughtered in the district, which necessitates much work after office hours. It should be mentioned that the local butchers kill nothing but what can be described as first-class stuff, and the Meat Regulations with regard to giving notice of slaughter and facility for inspection are loyally carried out.

The following is a list of diseased and unsound meat, etc., condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

8 Carcases of Pork	...	Generalised Tuberculosis
2 Carcases of Pork	...	Oedema
1 Carcase of Pork	...	Jaundice
1 Carcase of Pork	...	Traumatic Peritonitis
64 Bovine Heads & Tongues		Localised Tuberculosis
1 Bovine Tongue	...	Abcess
132 Pigs Heads	...	Localised Tuberculosis
3 Calves Heads	...	„ „
7 Fore-quarters of Beef	...	„ „
2 Hind-quarters of Beef	...	Unsound
1 Brisket of Beef	...	Localised Tuberculosis
3 Mid Ribs of Beef	...	„ „
3 Pieces of Beef	...	„ „
11 Pieces of Beef	...	Unsound
2 Fore-quarters of Pork	...	Localised Tuberculosis
12 Necks of Pork	...	„ „
6 Pieces of Pork	...	„ „
2 Fore-quarters of Veal	...	„ „
2 Loins of Veal	...	„ „
3 Pieces of Suet	...	Unsound
1 Piece Tripe	...	„
4 Ducks	...	Unsound
1 Tin of Brawn	...	„
2 Boxes of Cured Haddocks		„
1 Box of Fish	...	„
6 Boxes of Cod Fillet	...	„
6 Boxes of Pears	...	„
1 Barrel of Sprats	...	„
2 Boxes of Cured Fillets of Fish	...	„
3½ Stone of Plaice	...	„

1,615 livers, lungs and other internal organs of animals which were, on examination, found to be diseased or unsound, were surrendered and destroyed.

The total weight of the food destroyed during the year as unfit for human consumption was 6 tons, 14 cwt., 16 lbs.

No formal seizure was made, all condemned meat and food being voluntarily surrendered by the owners for destruction.

Meat and other food condemned as unfit for food is destroyed at the local By-Products Factory or the Refuse Destructor. The butcher surrendering the meat receives payment for the waste products. 41 Certificates were issued to butchers at their request, certifying that certain meat had been inspected and found to be unfit for food and destroyed.

The butchers' shops, wholesale meat stores and stalls in the North Street Market are inspected periodically to ascertain if the requirements of the Meat Regulations are observed.

Carriers' Vans and other vehicles conveying meat are kept under observation in regard to the sufficiency of wrappings and cleanliness.

The following table shows the number of inspections and action taken :—

				Remedied.	
Total number of inspections of Shops, Stores,					
Stalls, Vans and other Vehicles ...	...	...	2596		
Infringements at Shops ...	...	...	5	5	
Infringements at Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	3	3	
Infringements at Stores or Stalls ...	...	...	1	1	
Infringements of Vans ...	...	...	2	2	

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

National Rat Week was observed as usual in November. Lantern slides were shown at two of the cinemas and a film lent by the Ministry of Agriculture, entitled "The Rat Menace," shown at another cinema.

A printed leaflet and circular letter was sent to each occupier of premises likely to be infested.

This propaganda work resulted in many enquiries being made and steps taken to exterminate the pest.

RAG AND FLOCK ACT, 1911 AND 1928.

Any rag flock used in the district for repair work is bought with a guarantee that it complies with the Acts.

It was not necessary, therefore, to take any samples.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. G. ENGLAND, M.R.SAN.I.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Housing.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	383
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	453
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	229
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	299
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	39
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	255

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year Without the Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	215
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	20
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By Owners	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	6

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 5 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :— | |
| (a) By Owners | 5 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 7 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 1 |

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

Owing to the completion during 1933 of the 156 houses, mentioned in my last report as under construction by the Corporation, all the condemned houses were closed during the year with the exception of two. The remaining two houses could not be closed owing to the inability of the tenants to pay the rent of Council houses. As in each case two adults only were involved it was thought that the houses might be left in their present occupancy until the tenants left, the landlord agreeing not to re-let. To have cleared off all condemned houses in this manner is most satisfactory. In addition, the cases of overcrowding were energetically tackled, the allotment of Council houses, in

fact, being dependent in the first place upon these grounds. As the rent charged for the new houses was 10/3 per week most were able to afford it without seriously interfering with the purchase of the necessities of life thereby. In addition to Council provision, 325 houses were built privately during the year. It must be realised that the Council have a very difficult job in housing, as the list of applicants, though each one is dealt with on merit, overcrowding and size of family and slender income, tends to remain lengthy owing to the constant influx to Guildford of families in search of employment, which they generally obtain. There are now no less than 1,150 Council houses, and not only have the families in condemned houses been re-housed, but also the 70 Council houses, in each of which two families were living, have been reduced to not more than a mere half dozen, and these exist only because it is so difficult to guard against sub-letting. Moreover, there are now only about a hundred applicants for Council houses on the approved list, so that it is obvious the Corporation have tackled the housing problem so thoroughly that they have actually solved it, having reached the point when no further Council houses seem necessary. It must be appreciated that approved applicants are those for whom it is considered that Council provision should be made. There are, possibly, four times the number of applicants as opposed to approved applicants, but these comprise persons who are not considered to require Council provision. It is made clear by the Ministry of Health that Council houses should only be provided for those who cannot afford ordinary house rents, and fresh building of such houses is only justified to re-house those living in condemned or unfit houses or under conditions of overcrowding. These conditions have been satisfied, as above stated, and at the present time there are only two cases of legal overcrowding outstanding. Moreover, there has been a great deal of private building of small property with rents moderate, so that it can safely be said that the Council have satisfied all reasonable requirements of

housing for those really in need of such provision. As regards the hundred approved applicants still on books; with 1,150 houses it is essential that there should be a certain number of persons available to fill any vacancies that may occur, and such vacancies in such a large number of houses are constantly occurring. The housing position in Guildford can thus be seen to be entirely satisfactory.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) **Milk Supply.** — The samples of milk taken during 1933 and set out in full in the report of the Sanitary Inspector show an even higher standard of cleanliness than in 1932. Of 45 samples taken, only in three was a bacterial content of 30,000 to the cubic centimetre exceeded. This is an extremely satisfactory state of affairs and shows that the greater part of the milk supply of Guildford is of a higher standard of cleanliness than that laid down for certified milk, which is the purest grade of milk. In addition, only four samples showed the presence of bacillus coli, the sewage organism, out of the 45 samples taken. This shows a standard of milk so high that it is doubtful if it can be surpassed in cleanliness by the milk supply of any town in the country. It reflects the greatest credit upon the farmers who produce milk with such care and attention to details of cleanliness that such excellent results are obtained. And these results are not obtained solely by model cowsheds, but, in most cases, where cowsheds are by no means model, by scrupulous attention, to the cleanliness of cowsheds, cattle, milkers, milkpails and churns. All the more credit is therefore due to those farmers who, handicapped by poor cowsheds, can yet produce such clean milk. In addition, I am very glad to be able to report that in no sample was tubercular infection found. The quarterly inspections of cattle by the County Veterinary Surgeons are bearing fruit as well as the increased care of the cattle by farmers and the provision of light, airy cowsheds giving as healthy homes for the cows as maybe.

Co-operation between the local health authorities and the county staff over inspection of cattle is very satisfactory.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**—The amount of meat inspected by the Sanitary Inspector will be noted to be larger than ever. But fortunately the number of animals found tubercular was not increased in proportion. In fact, only 1.6 per cent. of meat inspected was found tubercular, while in 1932 1.7 per cent. of meat inspected was found tubercular.

These low figures show that the meat supplied in Guildford is of very satisfactory quality.

Unfortunately we have not yet got our public abattoir and the practical difficulties in the way of the attainment of this ideal seem insurmountable. But the number of animals inspected shows that, despite the scattered slaughterhouses of the Borough, the work of meat inspection is prosecuted most energetically and great care is taken to allow as little meat as possible to pass uninspected. Mr. England's devoted work in this sphere deserves the greatest credit.

(c) **Adulteration.**—All food sampling under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is carried out by Mr. H. Holroyd, the inspector especially appointed, who acts independently. His report is as follows:—

123 samples were taken during 1933. Of these 38 were of milk; 7 were of butter; 4 each of compound liquorice, powder and margarine; 3 each of cocoa, cod liver oil, lard and tea; 2 each of aspirins (1 informal), beef sausages, coffee, malt vinegar (informal), rice (1 informal) and white pepper; and one sample each of black pudding, bitter beer, butter, baking powder (informal), butter mints, cream of tartar, chicken, ham and tongue paste, chicken and ham, crab (informal), condensed full cream milk (informal), English cream (informal); also faggots, French

coffee, green peas, ground almonds, ground rice, green ginger wine, honey (informal), lemon curd, liver faggots, lemonade crystals (informal), lemonade powder (informal), lobster (informal), mild beer, marmalade, mixed fruit (informal), mustard (informal), orange squash, olive oil, pork sausages, pork, brawn, piccalilli (informal), preserved cherries, preserved ginger, rissoles, raspberry jam, sago, strawberry jam (informal), tincture of iodine (informal), tomato sauce (informal).

Of these only ten samples were not certified genuine. These were:—

(1) Faggots—which contained sulphur dioxide, 0.008 per cent., equal to 80 parts per million by weight.

(2) Compound Liquorice Powder—which contained the percentage of sulphur 2.6 below that required by the British Pharmacopœia for compound liquorice powder.

(3) Tincture of iodine—the percentage of iodine in the sample was 0.2 below the percentage prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia, the difference being in excess of the permissible limits.

(4) Raisins—which contained sulphur dioxide in excess, being 330 parts per million of the maximum permissible proportion.

(5) Milk — as adjudged by the Sale of Milk Regulations:—

(a) was deficient in both milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat. The deficiency in milk solids other than milk fat corresponds to the presence of 3 per cent. of added water, and the deficiency in milk fat, after allowing for the presence of 3 per cent. added water, corresponds to the abstraction of 9 per cent. of the milk fat.

(b) was deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 2.1 per cent.

- (c) was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 6 per cent. and was deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 1.6 per cent.
- (d) was deficient in milk solids other than milk fat, the deficiency corresponding to the presence of seven per cent. of added water.
- (e) was deficient in milk solids other than milk fat, the deficiency corresponding to the presence of eight per cent. of added water; and
- (f) was deficient in both milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat, the deficiency in milk solids other than milk fat corresponds to the presence of 6 per cent. added water, and the deficiency in milk fat, after allowing for the presence of 6 per cent. of added water, corresponds to the abstraction of 14 per cent. of milk fat.

The vendor in each case was cautioned.

The examination of these samples is carried out by the Borough Analyst, Mr. Edward Hinks, B.Sc., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.; four informal samples of milk were taken in Guildford by the Inspector of the Surrey County Council. The County Council prosecuted one vendor and obtained a conviction and fine of £1.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

Despite the fact that there was in no sense an epidemic of any of the notifiable infectious diseases during 1933, the number of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and pneumonia showed some increase on those of 1932. The increase of the area of the Borough is, of course, partly responsible, and, in fact, there was quite a little group in Burpham of scarlet fever cases.

Of non-notifiable infectious diseases, the most serious was measles, which caused 375 known cases amongst

elementary school children alone and 53 other cases amongst children under five were nursed by the Queen's Nurses. Fortunately, the disease caused no death. Whooping cough, of which there were 52 known cases amongst elementary school children and 52 infants under five, caused four deaths in children under five, the ages being one each at five months and seven months and two at two years. A widespread outbreak of influenza in January affected large numbers of adults and children, but the disease was mild on the whole, though owing to absolute lack of teachers and scholars all elementary schools had to be closed for ten days.

Isolation hospital provision for complicated cases of measles and whooping cough is really required, as it frequently happens that children need hospital care when none is available. The accommodation for infectious diseases at Warren Road Hospital is very limited, though the Medical Superintendent does his best to admit such cases. This provision should be made at the Isolation Hospital, and the recommendation is made in the annual report to the Joint Hospital Board who administer it.

Scarlet Fever. — There were 79 cases of this disease notified, as against 57 in 1932. Of these one was a non-resident. The monthly incidence of this disease throughout the year remained low, there being 5, 2, 6, 6, 3, 4, 1, 3 and 2 each month until October, when ten cases were notified. Certain of these caused a limited school infection at Stoughton School, nine children being infected. At another school three children, sisters and brother, were found desquamating, but infected no others. As there would seem to have been every opportunity for the spread of infection by these children, this was remarkable, and would seem to afford considerable support to the theory that there is but little infection in a desquamating skin. Nineteen cases occurred in November and 18 in December. Of these six were connected cases at Burpham, one a lying-in woman infected by a child, who in turn infected

her sister nursing her, and that sister's child likewise was infected, as was another woman who nursed the last named woman. Two others at Burpham, mother and child, might have been connected with the above six cases, making eight Burpham cases in all. Another adult also owed her infection to this group of cases though not living in that parish.

It is of interest to note that no less than 24 persons with scarlet fever were over fifteen years of age. The disease on the whole was mild, though certain cases, one youth of 17 in particular, were quite severe. The youth noted was very acutely ill. Throughout the year anti-scarlet fever serum was used in the treatment of practically all cases, but its value, though great as a detoxicating agent, is possibly "too great" in certain cases. In one case a young adult, after discharge from hospital where she had passed through a typical attack of the disease, returned two days after with another typical attack, this being almost certainly due to contact while in hospital with some newly admitted case. Her own immunity had not been established, thanks to the complete neutralisation of her toxin by the anti-toxin she had received. This, if common, would be a really serious disadvantage to the employment of anti-toxic serum, as nobody likes to feel that having once passed through an attack of infectious disease they are likely to catch that same disease again if in contact with infection.

Diphtheria. — Sixteen cases of this disease were notified and all were admitted to hospital. Of these one was not confirmed on admission to the Isolation Hospital, proving to have scarlet fever. Another was a baby of a few months old, from whose nose diphtheria bacilli had been cultivated, but who was not clinically affected, its mother notified with it was entirely unaffected. Four cases came from a babies' home, of whom one was a nurse there and two babies, the fourth being another nurse whose throat swab revealed diphtheria bacilli, but who did not contract the

disease. Prophylactic doses of anti-toxin, given to the other infants in the Home, proved successful in preventing further spread of infection.

Four other cases were school children discovered by the staff, one being a throat infection and the other three nasal cases. One small child of two succumbed to a virulent infection a few hours after admission to hospital, his brother being found to be a carrier. At the same time another child was infected, but recovered. Two adults, one a non-resident, contracted a mild infection.

The three deaths from this disease were: The child of two noted; a child of four months, who died in a hospital outside Guildford, who did not contract the disease in the town; and a child of twenty months, who died in the Isolation Hospital, who was notified in another district.

Pneumonia. — There were 52 notifications of this disease, of which eleven were non-residents and one had no fixed abode. Of these 17 were treated in hospital. Of the 35 deaths in which pneumonia appeared on the certificate of death, only 12 had been previously notified, but in several cases the pneumonia was only a contributory cause of death, and in 15 deaths the pneumonia was a bronchopneumonia, which is not notifiable unless due to influenza. There were actually then only five cases in which notification might reasonably have been anticipated, but who died without previous notification.

Erysipelas. — Seven cases were notified, of which one was a non-resident. No deaths were ascribed to this disease.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis. — One non-resident under treatment in the County Hospital was notified as a case of this disease.

Dysentery. — Five children under treatment at the County Hospital, of whom four were non-residents, were notified as suffering from bacillary dysentery, contracted in hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — Four infants were notified as suffering from this disease. One was admitted to hospital with its mother, who had puerperal pyrexia, and the others were nursed at home by the Queen's Nurses, who paid 59 visits to them. All recovered without damage to vision.

Tuberculosis. — Twenty-two cases of pulmonary and six of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified for the first time in 1933. This is rather more than were notified in 1932 as regards the pulmonary type, but less as regards non-pulmonary cases. Of the deaths from tuberculosis, all but three had been previously notified. In all cases a sample of milk supplied was taken from the houses of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, but none were found to be tubercular.

There were 14 more notifications of the pulmonary and three less of the non-pulmonary type of this disease in 1933 there being 40 pulmonary in place of 26 and 8 instead of 11 non-pulmonary.

Sixteen cases of pulmonary and two cases of non-pulmonary moved into Guildford, including nine cases of pulmonary and one case of non-pulmonary from the Guildford Rural District, added to Guildford on the extension of the Borough.

The total number of cases remaining on register at the end of 1933 was 78 cases of pulmonary and 30 cases of non-pulmonary.

Guildford then is reasonably free from tuberculosis; those cases which do occur rapidly receive sanatorium treatment.

All these cases are, of course, dealt with by the County Medical Officer as soon as he received notification. They and their contacts are examined by the Assistant County Tuberculosis Officer at the County Dispensary at 49 Farnham Road, or, if bedridden, in their houses. The County Tuberculosis Visitors keep them under supervision at home. Houses are at once inspected by the Borough Sanitary Inspectors, and any defects found immediately remedied. Milk samples are always taken from that supplied to the houses of any person notified as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. No tubercular milk was found during the year.

No action under any legal enactment relative to tuberculosis was required during 1933.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
during the year 1933.**

Disease.				Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	79	75	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	16	16	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3	3	—
„ Pyrexia	...	...	...	4	4	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	52	17	15
Erysipelas	...	...	...	7	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	4	—	—
Bacillary Dysentery	...	...	...	5	—	—
Cerebro spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	1	1	—
Totals				171	117	18

Two non-Civilians.

Total Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.

Disease.	Under 1.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—35.	35—45.	45—65.	65 and over.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	4	7	22	18	9	9	5	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	1	1	3	—	1	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	4	3	1	3	—	2	3	11	8	15	1	15
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	6	6	12	5	11	27	22	12	32	16	19	2	18

Two non-Civilians.

Tuberculosis.—New Cases and Mortality during 1933.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	3	4	—	—	1	2	—	—
25	8	7	—	1	1	2	—	—
35	6	3	—	1	1	1	1	—
45	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2
55	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	21	19	3	5	5	5	1	3

Three deaths assigned by Registrar General not found in local records.

Incidence of Infectious Disease with Relation to Overcrowding.

	Less than 1 person per room.	1 and less than 2 persons per room.	2 and less than 3 persons per room.	3 and less than 4 persons per room.	4 and less than 5 persons per room.	Total.
Scarlet Fever—						
(a) Removed to hospital ...	39	31	2	—	—	72
Diphtheria—						
(a) Removed to hospital ...	2	5	3	—	—	10

Rainfall in 1933.

Records taken by Herbert A. Powell, Esq., at Pilgrim Wood,
Littleton, near Guildford, 320 feet above sea level..

		Total Depth.	Number of days with	
Month.			.01 in. or more.	.04 in. or more.
January	...	1.96	13	12
February	...	4.35	13	9
March	...	3.18	15	12
April	...	0.78	9	5
May	...	1.99	13	8
June	...	1.73	14	9
July	...	1.72	11	6
August	...	1.13	7	5
September	...	2.56	12	8
October	...	1.77	16	12
November	...	0.90	12	6
December	...	0.27	7	3
Total		22.34	142	95